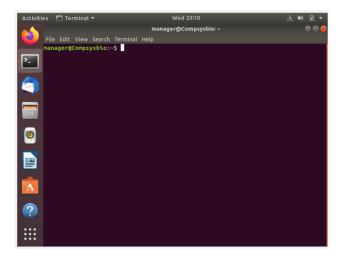
WGCAC Computational Systems Biology for Complex Human Disease 4- 9 December 2022

Instructors: Anna Niarakis

Hands-on session with Cytoscape

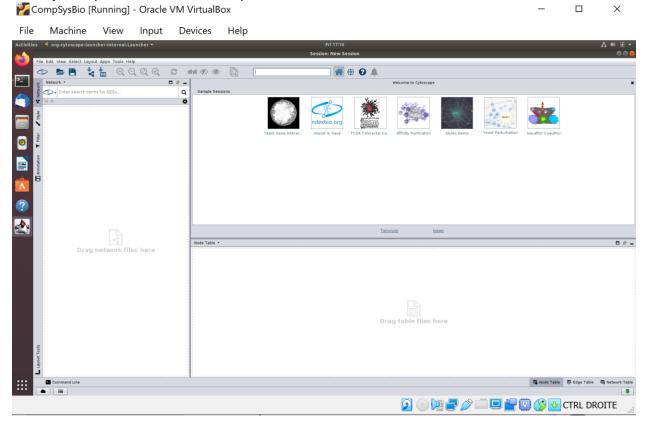


Open the terminal in your VM session, type cytoscape.sh and hit enter

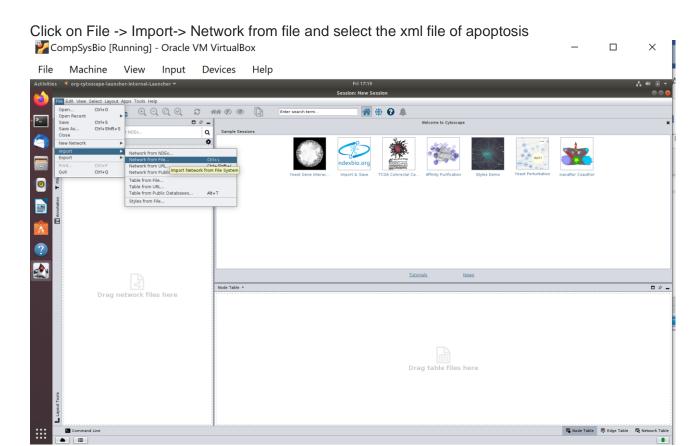


Cytoscape will launch and you will see this message appearing on your terminal (you can always click on a shortcut, but it is useful to know how to execute simple commands on the terminal.

The Cytoscape interface will then open.



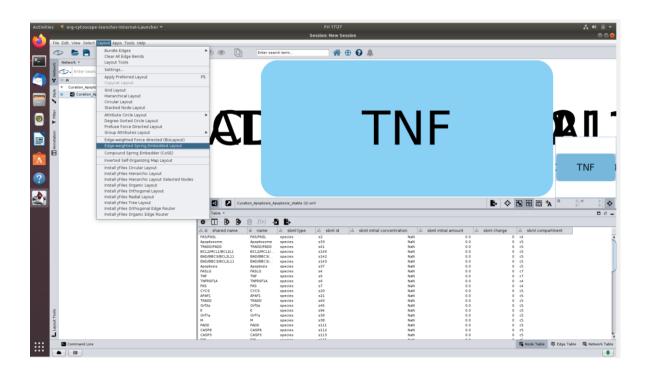


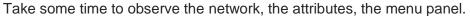


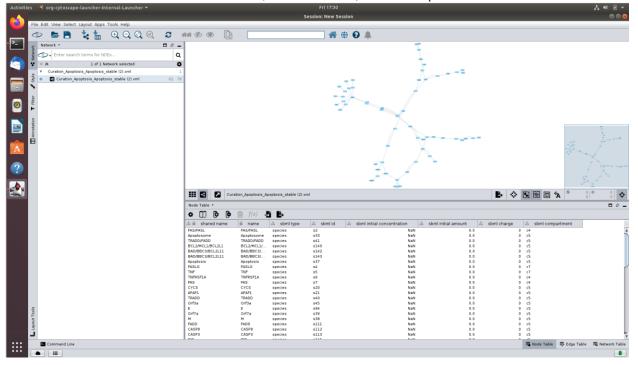
You will obtain something that look like this (don't panick!). We need to adjust the layout (a)

| This is the control of the season because the control of the control of

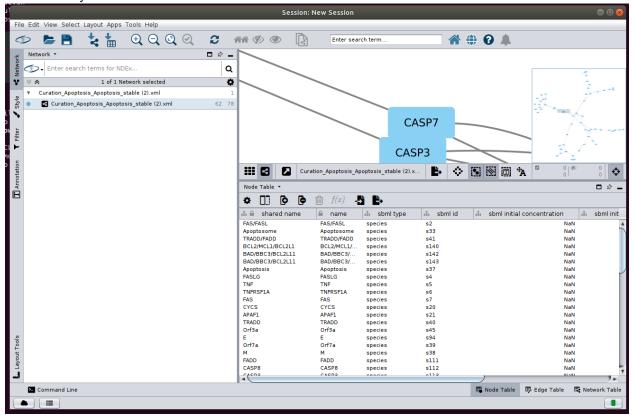
Click on Layout and Choose edge weighted spring embedded layout (you can also choose others to see what happens)



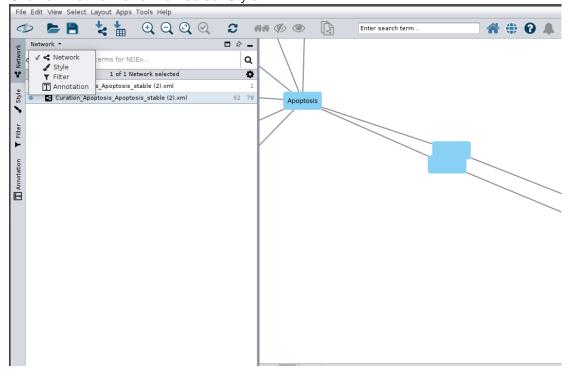




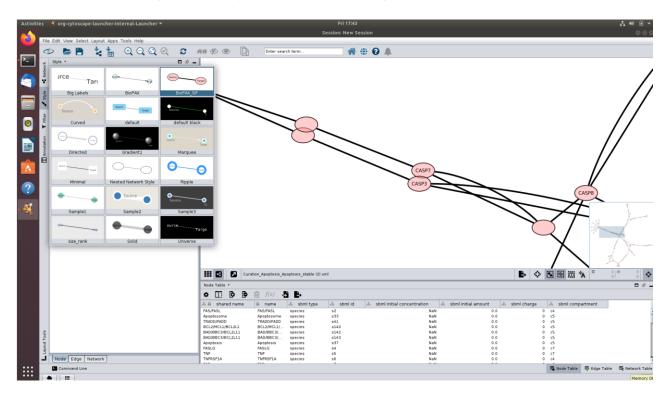
You can adjust the zoom with the two buttons on the top left: What do you observe regarding the nodes? Why some of them have no label?



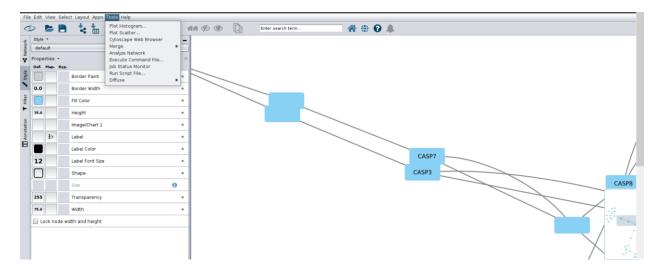




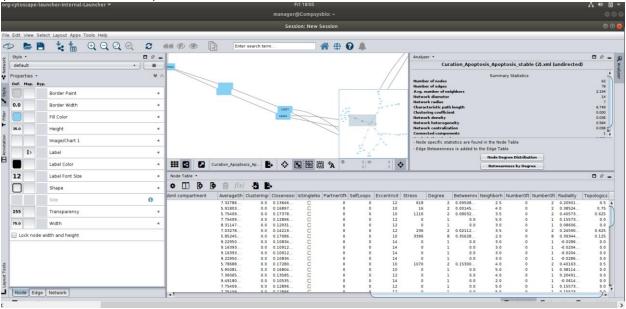
Select BioPax _SIF style for example. Take the time to try some.



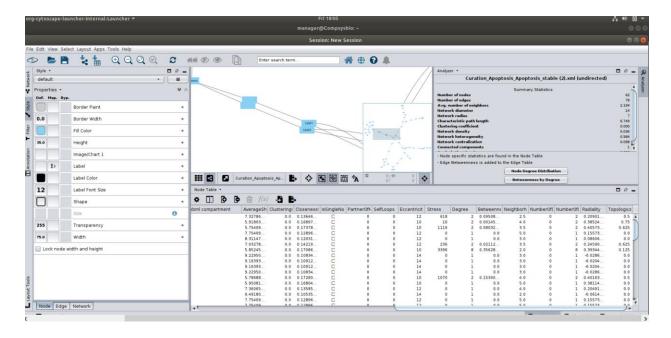
Next, we will be creating our own style using statistics from the attribute table. Let's generate some statistics! Click on Tools and then Analyze Network.



Then you have the option to analyze your network as directed or undirected. Choose undirected (leave as is and hit OK!)



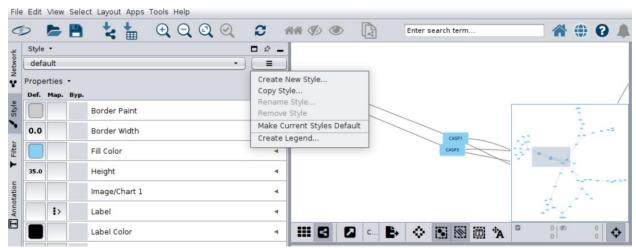
A new panel will open and on the same time in he table with attributes new columns will be added. Move your cursor to examine the columns and also click on the elements of the window with the metrics to observe what they look like.



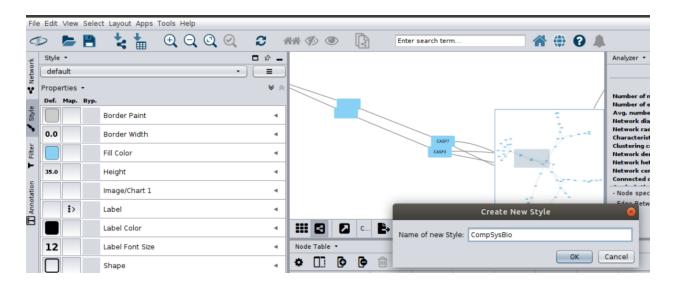
Click on the Degree tab twice to get nodes rearranged from the highest to the lowest degree of connectivity.



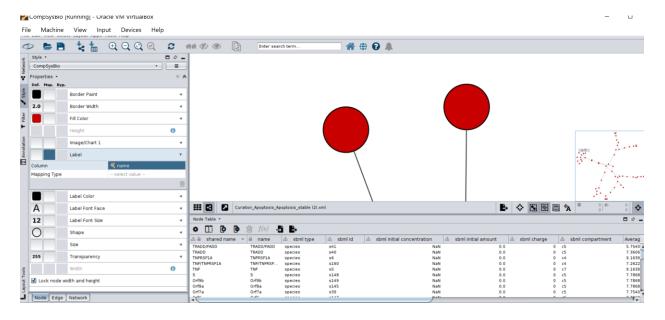
Now we are ready to create our own style! Click on the square box with the three dashes and select from the menu the Create New Style option:



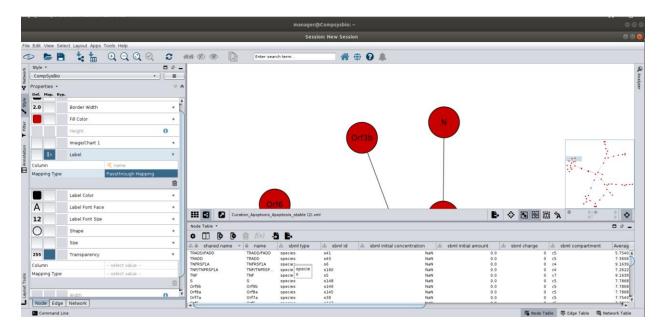
A box will appear demanding you to name your new style. Name it CompSysBio (or whatever you would like) and hit OK.



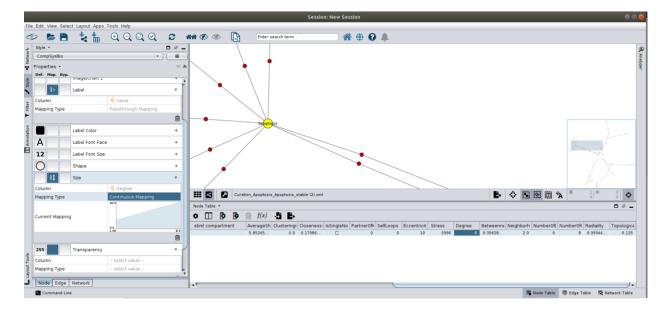
The new style will appear but as you see it has very basic elements. For example, labels are missing! If you click on a node this information still exists in the attribute table, still it is not visible on the network. Go to the properties panel, find the Label tab and click on the middle square. As a column you will select name from the drop-down menu:



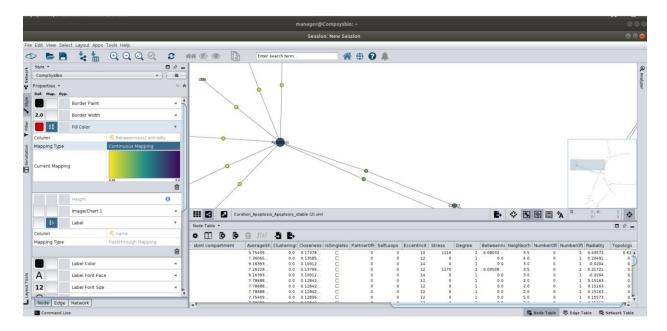
and for the Mapping type: Passthrough Mapping. Your labels now should appear now 🚳



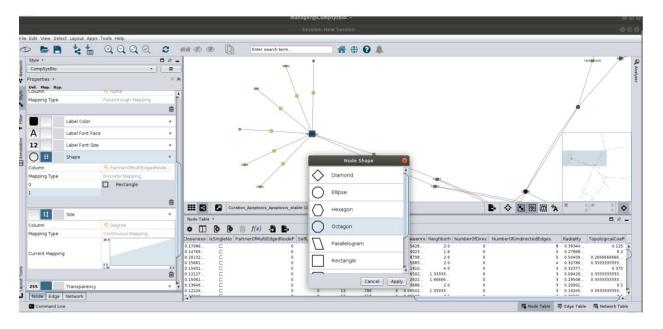
Good job! Let's change now the size – we will change the node size to make it proportional to the degree of connectivity. Like that we could highlight some hubs (if there are any). You will select Size in the left panel, then for column we will chose Degree and Continuous Mapping for the Mapping type. You should see now changes in the nodes size. In the example below we have clicked on Apoptosis which has the highest degree in the network and is therefore the biggest node.



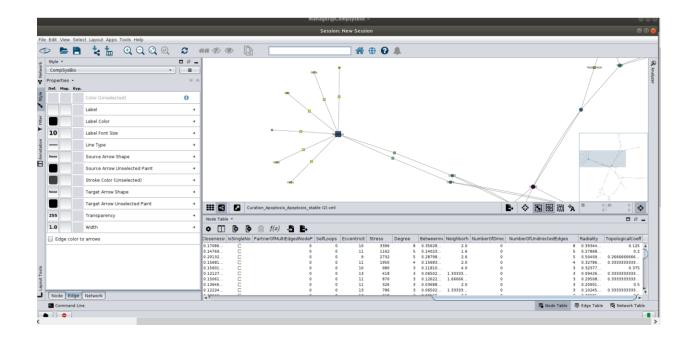
Now we will change the color of the nodes. We will select Fill Color, as column we will select another metric from the attribute table (here we use Betweenness Centrality) and Continuous Mapping.



We can also change the Shape of the nodes! Here we select As Column the Partner of MultiEdgeNode and this time we select the Discrete Mapping. In Discrete Mapping we need to set an attribute to every discrete value. For zero we use the Rectangle, while for 1 we use the Octagon.

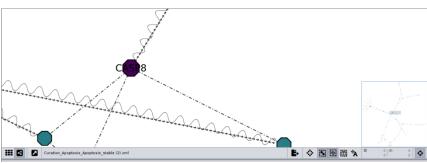


You can also click on the bottom panel on Edges to change the visual style of edges.





Here we have selected to change the line type according to the interaction type (column value). We selected Discrete Mapping and chose different line types for the three different reaction categories.



You can also modify the width and the color! Try it on your own!

Lastly, you can click on the Network at the bottom of the panel and play with the background paint etc! Here is an (ugly) example!

